

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1887.

五年禮 號六十月九英華香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

## NOTICING

### ARRIVALS.

September 14, SYTRA, Italian steamer, 1,415 G. B. Demare, Genoa 19th July, and Singapore 8th September, General—CARLOWITZ & CO.

September 14, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227 G. Wright, Pakhoi 10th September, and Hiohoo 15th, Pige and General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

September 14, ATHOLE, British steamer, 523 M. Coulter, Saigon 11th September, Rice and Paddy—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

September 15, RATTAN DIXON, Norwegian steamer, 1,188, Johansen, Kuching 1st September, Coal—O'DEE.

September 15, DON JUAN, Spanish str., 834, José M. Marques, Manila 12th September, General—BRANDAO & CO.

September 15, GELONG, British str., 1,800, Wm. Hopkinson Koho 8th September, Coal and General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

September 15, RAPIDO, Italian steamer, F. Cravosio, Amoy 13th September.

September 15, PEKING, British steamer, 854 G. Hennemann, Nanchang and Chefoo 9th Sept., Steamer—SIEMENS & CO.

September 15, MERITA, German steamer, 337, H. Morel, Colaba 8th September, Sugar—WIELAND & CO.

September 15, YANGTSE, British steamer, 814, S. W. Starling, Shanghai 11th September, General—SIEMENS & CO.

September 15, FOOKANG, British steamer, 991, H. H. Holt, Liverpool 15th September, General—JA DINE, MATTHESON & CO.

September 15, LOMBARDY, British str., 1,727 G. C. Lockett, Boulogne 30th August and Singapore 9th September, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

September 15, GELIC, British steamer, 4,205, W. G. Pearce, San Francisco 23rd August, and Yokohama 10th September, Mails and General—O. & O. S. N. Co.

September 15, GRANITE STATE, American ship, 1,687, W. Ross, Shanghai 5th September, General—O'DEE.

September 15, CAESARSCOPE, British steamer, 973, R. Cass, Nagasaki 10th September, General—BETTERFIELD & SWINE.

September 15, CLEARS, at the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

15TH SEPTEMBER.

SARDON, British str., for Yokohama.

HAIKU, British str., for Swatow.

AMY, British str., for Shanghai.

Independent, German str., for Toulon.

Olympia, German str., for Singapore.

GREYHOUND, British str., for Hiohoo.

DEPARTURES.

September 15, CRUSADE, British steamer, for Singapore.

September 15, DANUBE, British str., for Haiphong.

September 15, AJAX, British str., for Shanghai.

September 15, DJEMNAI, French steamer, for Europe.

September 15, GLENBROOK, Brit. str., for London.

September 15, AMOV, British str., for Shanghai.

September 15, HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports.

September 15, DEVONHURST, Dutch str., for Batavia.

September 15, SARDON, British steamer, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Don Juan, str., from Manila.—130 Chinese.

Per Yangtze, str., from Shanghai.—4 Europeans and 19 Chinese, deck.

Per Peking, str., from Newchwang, &c.—1 European and 20 Chinese.

Per Lombardy, str., from Bombay, &c.—280 Chinese.

Per Corinto, str., from San Francisco, &c.— Judge Bell and Mrs. Bell, daughter, Mr. De Westley Layton, and 351 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Djemna, str., from Hongkong.—For Saigon.—2 Chittes. For Singapore—Mr. A. M. Archibald, and Brother Ostavien. For Mar-selles—Messrs. Rolland, Rolland, Jr., Jérôme, Jérôme, Meurde, and Stade. For Shanghai—For Tsin, Kweilin, Fukien, Foochow, &c.—For Saigon.—For Port Said—Mr. E. A. Szwarczowski. For Mar-selles—Messrs. John Schmidt, Dr. Kattich, J. Maltby, Calre, Bawien, Bawien, Frapin, Nicol, Innsad, Abrelle, Bawien, La Rudulier, and Patron. From Yokohama—For Saigon—6 officers and 36 marines. For Mar-selles—Messrs. Piot, Dr. Grimbeth, and E. del Oro. From Kobe—For Hongkong—Mr. Borchert. Per Haidan, str., for Swatow.—Mr. Momo.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Don Juan, from Manila 12th September, reported bad variable winds and heavy sea.

The British steamer Greyhound, from Pakhoi 11th September, reported bad variable winds and heavy sea. Borests were very low during the latter part of passage. On the 12th instant passed the steamer Lorne, from Hongkong for Saigon 2 days out.

The British steamer Neptune, from Shanghai 11th September, reported bad variable winds and heavy sea. Borests were very low during the latter part of passage. On the 12th instant passed the steamer Lorne, from Hongkong for Saigon 2 days out.

The British steamer Corinto, from Nagasaki 10th September, reported bad variable winds and heavy sea. Borests were very low during the latter part of passage. On the 12th instant passed the steamer Lorne, from Hongkong for Saigon 2 days out.

The British steamer Génie, from Nagasaki 10th September, reported bad variable winds and heavy sea. Borests were very low during the latter part of passage. On the 12th instant passed the steamer Lorne, from Hongkong for Saigon 2 days out.

ANGLO-FRENCH EDUCATION.

A N ENGLISH LADY living in France wishes to receive a half-dozen CHILDREN of good families to thoroughly Educate in FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and other accomplishments if necessary. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

For particulars address to B. J. 37, Rue du Mans, LAVIE, Mayenne, France.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS. Sole Agents for CHINA, HOLLAND, TACOMA & Co. Hongkong, 11th September, 1887.

## INTIMATIONS.

RENEWAL OF POLICIES in the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.—30 days are allowed for the payment of the renewal premium in all cases, and 13 months under Policies of 5 years standing, without medical certificate, and if death occurs within these 13 months, it is the Company's practice to pay the amount assured, under deduction of the unpaid premiums and fine. After the 13 months the Policy is forfeited, but the surrendered value remains available for 5 years, as explained in the Company's Prospects.

Policies of less than 5 years' standing may also be renewed after the expiry of 30 days on liberal conditions.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. Hongkong.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1887.

L A N E, C R A W F O R D & C O. HAVE FOR SALE.

D O U B L E-B A R E L L E D 12 bore Central Fire Shot Gun.

P i g o n Wilks & Lawrence Ltd. SPORTING POWDER:

N ewcastle Chilled and Ordinary SHOT in all sizes.

E lly's Patent Gas-light CARTRIDGE CASES, Central and Pin Fire, Felt and Card WADS, for 12 and 16 bores.

SHOOTING BOOTS, GAITERS, Leather and Steel CARTRIDGE BELTS, POUCHES DOG-CALLS, Loading and Recapping MACHINES, and Sportsman's Sundries of all kinds.

L A N E, C R A W F O R D & C O. HAVE FOR SALE.

W B R E W E R H A S J U S T R E C E I V E D

W e Scandales de Berlin.

L 'Adress

Le Moyen Parfum, by Housaye.

Monique Parfumerie.

L 'Homme Pour Nu.

Institution de Demoiselles.

Le Baiser de Maitre.

Le Belle de Mai, and many other New French Books.

Le Petit Miroir Embrassé.

Manuel de Mises in Mother-of-Pearl binding.

Ladies Tennis Shoes, Canvas top.

Ladies Tennis Shoes, Morocco top.

The Royal Tennis Shoes.

J udson's Gold Paint.

B irthday Cards.

Dog Collars.

French and German Books.

New Photo Frames and Albums.

Stationery Cases and Cash Boxes.

European Shoes 83 a pair.

WALTER S. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

K E L L Y, A N D W A L S H ' S

L I S T O F N E W A N D P O P U L A R R O O K S.

K ing Solomon's Mines, Witchess Head, She, Joss, and Allan Quixotramine by Rider Haggard (new Editions).

Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes.

Chamber's English Literature, 2 Vols. bound in half Cloth.

Mc Culloch's Commercial Dictionary.

Paul's Commercial Dictionary.

French & German & Portuguese's International Tables.

Benton's Book of Needlework.

The Lady's Bazaar and Fancy Fair Book.

Handy Volume Edition Shakespeare.

Handy Volume Editions of Greek and Latin Authors.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

R U L E S O F T H E H O N G K O N G S A V I N G S B A N K.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Deposits will be received at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

3.—For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

4.—For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

5.—For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

6.—Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

7.—Interest ALLOWED.

Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

8.—For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

9.—For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

10.—For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

11.—Interest ALLOWED.

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29.—Interest ALLOWED.

30.—Interest ALLOWED.

31.—Interest ALLOWED.

32.—Interest ALLOWED.

## INTIMATIONS.

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE

## CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.

With which is incorporated

## THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EDITION).

COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLATES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Royal 8vo, pp. 1,360, £5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, pp. 776, £3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

NOTICE.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1887-88.

THE following SEEDS required for Sowing

in August and September can now

be supplied, viz—

## CELERY.

## CYCLAMEN.

CINNARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF ASSORTED

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

IS EXPECTED SOON.

and

Catalogues will be supplied FREE OF CHARGE

on and after the 30th instant.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1887.

particular moment, to make her authority appear very small indeed. If a change of circumstances should arise which rendered it desirable in the eyes of the Peking statesmen, the authority of China over Tibet would be represented as absolute. An Indian contemporary remarks that "The very vagueness of his claims is turned to admit advantage by our friend John Chittaman." This is not always so, and it is likely to be less so in the future than in the past. As the states on the borders of China are brought more directly into relations with other powers China will find it necessary to formulate her claims over them with precision if she does not wish to see those claims ignored altogether, as in Tonquin.

Another state over which China claims suzerainty is that of Nepal. The *Times* of India says—"We cannot read without misgiving the story of the recent tribute mission from Nepal to Peking. To me it will have come as a revelation that the Emperor of China still claims to be the protector of this Himalayan hill State. Of course the reality of such a claim need not give us a second thought. But with our recent experiences in Upper Burma, the bare fact of its being put forward at all should afford matter for reflection." The fact stated may very properly afford matter for reflection, but hardly for surprise. Missions from Nepal to Peking have been a customary—Cooper mentions having met one of them—and nothing has occurred to indicate any change in the relations of the two countries. Our contemporary goes on to say that the Chinese translation of the Nepalese ruler's letter may be very far from expressing the true sentiments of the latter, but it doubtless quite accurately interprets the Emperor's ideas as to his sovereign rights over the Himalayan State. The letter is a full acknowledgment, couched in the high flown language of the East, of Chinese suzerainty. The writer dwells on the sincerity which has characterised the relations of his predecessors over since their allegiance was tendered to China, and expresses the hope that "the errors and shortcomings in to which the inexperience of youth led him will meet with that leniency which is extended to a slave, as he would fair be regarded, and that he will be the recipient of the Celestial bounty, for which he will be inexhaustibly grateful." We see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the translation. If such a letter was sent at all the probabilities are that it would be to the effect stated. If the ruler of Nepal were not prepared to say so much, he would naturally have considered it unnecessary to say anything at all. The real question is how far the letter and the mission are to be considered merely complimentary. Of actual authority China exercises none in Nepal, any more than she did in Burma. There is an undoubted acknowledgement of suzerainty on the one part, without the active exercise of suzerain rights on the other. Korea again the question of suzerainty is becoming a burning one. China has claimed a more than nominal suzerainty over that state, but has nevertheless stood by and seen her so-called tributary make independent treaties with foreign powers. Korea has recently expressed her intention of sending missions to the countries with which she has entered into treaty relations, and at this point China seems disposed to step in and exercise a power of veto. Whether she will actually do so or not remains to be seen, but, as our *Times* contemporary

will be forced to declare herself or allow judgment to go against her by default, and she will sooner or later have to pay the penalty of her ambiguity—the irredeemable blot on all her statecraft.

In the days when China was a powerful country surrounded by weak states, an ambiguous policy was convenient and not dangerous, as the strong could always turn the event to her own advantage. But in dealing with nations stronger than herself ambiguities are but the snare which she lays for her own feet." The truth of these remarks was strikingly illustrated in Tonquin. When it came to a direct issue China showed by the sacrifices she was willing to make how much value she at heart attached to the suzerainty which she had allowed to dwindle into an empty form. The geographical position of Korea makes the status of that country of importance not only to China but to other countries, notably Russia, Great Britain, and Japan. Russia would like to have the country for herself, and if left with a free hand would probably have little difficulty in prevailing upon the King to accept a protectorate. But this would be distasteful, if not intolerable, to Great Britain, who would naturally prefer to see the small and feeble state recognised as an integral portion of the Chinese Empire. But if China were to assume active control of the government, Japan, who claims equal rights in Korea, would make her voice heard. Such is the complicated state of affairs which the ambiguity of China has brought about in the Peninsular kingdom.

Of all the tributary states of China that of Tibet is most completely under the direct control of the Government of Peking. Yet even here the same ambiguity is observed. In a recent issue of the *Peking Gazette* we find a number of documents relating to Tibet which show how close the relations really are. The documents are amusing too, recording how a certain high Lama was stripped of his rank and "forbidden to appear again in the flesh," how after his death it was "permitted that his re-embodiment should take place," and how the re-embodiment did in fact take place, the child to whom the deceased saint's soul had transmigrated being discovered by drawing lots. The Government of Tibet is a religious government, and yet great is the reverence paid to the Emperor of China that he is recognised as having power not only to make or annull appointments in the hierarchy but even to control the transmigration of souls. There are, moreover, Imperial Residents stationed in Tibet, who exercise a real control in the country, and particularly with reference to the foreign relations of the Government. Those who have read Huc's travels will remember that it was the Chinese Resident who enforced the departure of that traveller from Lhasa, where, so far as the Tibetans were concerned, he might probably have remained in peace as long as he chose. But in the recent case of the expedition organised by Mr. COLMAN MACAULAY, it was the Tibetans themselves who were represented as voting the advance of the party, although there can be no doubt the real opposition was at Peking. It suited China, at that

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Another state over which China claims suzerainty is that of Nepal. The *Times* of India says—"We cannot read without misgiving the story of the recent tribute mission from Nepal to Peking. To me it will have come as a revelation that the Emperor of China still claims to be the protector of this Himalayan hill State. Of course the reality of such a claim need not give us a second thought. But with our recent experiences in Upper Burma, the bare fact of its being put forward at all should afford matter for reflection." The fact stated may very properly afford matter for reflection, but hardly for surprise. Missions from Nepal to Peking have been a customary—Cooper mentions having met one of them—and nothing has occurred to indicate any change in the relations of the two countries. Our contemporary goes on to say that the Chinese translation of the Nepalese ruler's letter may be very far from expressing the true sentiments of the latter, but it doubtless quite accurately interprets the Emperor's ideas as to his sovereign rights over the Himalayan State. The letter is a full acknowledgment, couched in the high flown language of the East, of Chinese suzerainty. The writer dwells on the sincerity which has characterised the relations of his predecessors over since their allegiance was tendered to China, and expresses the hope that "the errors and shortcomings in to which the inexperience of youth led him will meet with that leniency which is extended to a slave, as he would fair be regarded, and that he will be the recipient of the Celestial bounty, for which he will be inexhaustibly grateful." We see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the translation. If such a letter was sent at all the probabilities are that it would be to the effect stated. If the ruler of Nepal were not prepared to say so much, he would naturally have considered it unnecessary to say anything at all. The real question is how far the letter and the mission are to be considered merely complimentary. Of actual authority China exercises none in Nepal, any more than she did in Burma. There is an undoubted acknowledgement of suzerainty on the one part, without the active exercise of suzerain rights on the other. Korea again the question of suzerainty is becoming a burning one. China has claimed a more than nominal suzerainty over that state, but has nevertheless stood by and seen her so-called tributary make independent treaties with foreign powers. Korea has recently expressed her intention of sending missions to the countries with which she has entered into treaty relations, and at this point China seems disposed to step in and exercise a power of veto. Whether she will actually do so or not remains to be seen, but, as our *Times* contemporary

will be forced to declare herself or allow judgment to go against her by default, and she will sooner or later have to pay the penalty of her ambiguity—the irredeemable blot on all her statecraft.

In the days when China was a powerful country surrounded by weak states, an ambiguous policy was convenient and not dangerous, as the strong could always turn the event to her own advantage. But in dealing with nations stronger than herself ambiguities are but the snare which she lays for her own feet." The truth of these remarks was strikingly illustrated in Tonquin. When it came to a direct issue China showed by the sacrifices she was willing to make how much value she at heart attached to the suzerainty which she had allowed to dwindle into an empty form. The geographical position of Korea makes the status of that country of importance not only to China but to other countries, notably Russia, Great Britain, and Japan. Russia would like to have the country for herself, and if left with a free hand would probably have little difficulty in prevailing upon the King to accept a protectorate. But this would be distasteful, if not intolerable, to Great Britain, who would naturally prefer to see the small and feeble state recognised as an integral portion of the Chinese Empire. But if China were to assume active control of the government, Japan, who claims equal rights in Korea, would make her voice heard. Such is the complicated state of affairs which the ambiguity of China has brought about in the Peninsular kingdom.

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## INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this harbour, none of the Company's Agents are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1887. [185]

NOW READY.

THE KUNG HO CHIN YU WALTZ,  
and  
THE PEIHO WALTZES.R. C. PASSMORE,  
bySYDENHAM MOUTURE,  
THE PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,  
Shanghai.

12th January, 1887. [63]

F. O. G. PHOTOGRAPHER,  
His is added to his COLLECTION  
of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos  
of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable  
in his studio or at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.MINUTURES of Superior Quality and  
Excellent and High FinisH. PERMANENT  
RECORDS of PHOTOS and VIEWS and  
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INTERMITTENT VIEWS, GROUPS and POR-  
TRAITS are taken in any state of the weather,  
and all Permanent Processes, are executed on  
Moderate Terms.

STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE. [62]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and  
PORTER,  
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'

Merchant Navy)

Navy Bells)

CANVAS.

Long Flux

Crown)

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1887. [20]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in  
Hongkong and China by Messrs. R. & T. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS, Ardrosson, Scotland.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January, 1887. [21]

CUTLER, PALMER &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,  
MADRAS, LAHORE, KURKURAH, &c.

Agents in London and China by

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHeson &amp; Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co. by

H. E. ROYNTON &amp; Co. in Japan.

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by  
these well-known Shippers

SPIRITS.

COGNAC—The popular "4 Star" quality and  
best.

COGNAC—The well-known "2 Star" quality.

WHISKY, SCOTCH, in Heart Shaped bottles,  
a specialty.

WHISKY, SCOTCH, in Ordinary bottles.

The "Glenlivet" Whisky in round bottles.

The "Square bottle" Whisky of Captain John-  
stone's.

The Celebrated "CARLTON"—11 years old.

WHISKY IRISH, the best selected, very fine.

N.B.—All the above Spirits are of excellent  
quality, and are recommended.

WINES.

For Invalids use, PORT & SHERRY—Very  
Superior and reliable.AMONHO, MANZA-  
NILLA, & PALE DRY SHERRY, dis-  
tinguished by Blue, Black and White Seals.

Charming Wines. Skid all taste.

GLASS, VIT, MOUTON, LAROSE, ST. ESTEPHE,  
Medoc, Quarts & Pints. Noted no recom-  
mendation.For Prices apply to either of the above Firms  
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1516

H. J. N. G. L. D. N. G.'S  
BEST FIRE CRACKERS  
and all kinds of FIRE WORKS.

Also.

MAN SHUN WING'S  
CHE FOO PONGEE SILK  
WHOLESALE.FUNG TANG, Sols Agent,  
42, BONHAI STRAND, Hongkong. [1634]

T. M. I. B. R.

FOR SALE.

TWO Beautiful PONIES; one Bay Shot-  
ten PONY, one Black High Stepper  
Muscle PONY, perfectly sound and well broken  
for harness or saddle.They can be seen at CHIEN'S CIRCUS  
every day from 9 to 12 A.M., where more in-  
formation can be given.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1887. [1778]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE"  
—HELDSEICK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

Do. " " RED FOIL (dry).

Do. GOLD FOIL (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ &amp; Co. Sol Agents for

HELDSEICK & Co., REIMS,  
For CHINA and JAPAN.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1887. [126]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE Property known as "THE CLIFFS,"  
near Mount Gough—the Peak.Apply to ADAMS & JORDAN,  
Hongkong, 24th February 1887. [418]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR GUN-  
BOATS BOILERS, 150 H.P. each, with  
fittings tested to 150 lbs to the square inch;  
they are suitable for a vessel about 600 tons, or  
would be very suitable for driving stationary  
engines. 1 Large STEAM LAUNDRY ENGINE  
AND BOILER. 1 6-H.P. ENGINE. 2 STEAM  
HUMPS. 2 Horizontal and Diamond Head  
WHEELS. 2 Large PLATING MACHINES.  
1 DRILLING MACHINE. 2 EMERY TOOL  
GRINDERS. 1 Patent PAN BLOWER. 5  
Box Taps and Dies. 2 Westo's Patent  
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WHEELS. 2 Large PLATING MACH